

## TO HAND KAISER LETTER OF WILSON

AUTOGRAPH NOTE FROM PRESIDENT THOUGHT OF HIGH POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

## ZEPPELINS IN AIR RAID

About 160 Bombs Dropped, Causing 23 Casualties—Austrians Abandon Positions On Isongo and Carso Fronts.

London.—Berlin telegrams state that the American ambassador, James W. Gerard, asked an audience with Emperor William to hand him an autograph letter from President Wilson, in which the president outlines his wishes concerning the feeding of Poland, the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company wired.

The letter is believed to be of high political importance, though no mention is made of an offer of peace mediation. Ambassador Gerard probably will join the emperor at western headquarters.

From seven to ten Zeppelins took part in the air raid Aug. 9, according to an official statement. About 160 bombs were dropped and 23 casualties were caused.

The Austrians, pursued by Italian cavalry, have abandoned nearly all positions on the Isongo and Carso fronts, following the taking of the Gorizia bridgehead by Italians.

A further advance by the British on the Somme front, north of Poelvoorde, is announced by the war office.

From Petrograd announcement was made that the Russians have occupied Tysmenetsa, in Galicia, on the river Verone. On Aug. 7 Gen. Litvitzky took 7,400 prisoners, including 3,500 Germans and 63 machine guns.

Officials here confirm the report that Gorizia is entirely in the hands of the Italians, who captured 10,000 Austrians.

## 5,000,000 ARE PRISONERS

Dr. Mott, Secretary International Committee, Y. M. C. A., Visits Camps of All Belligerent Countries.

New York.—More than 5,000,000 prisoners, double the number of men engaged in any previous war that the world has known, are now confined in prison camps of the belligerent nations, according to Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the International committee of the Y. M. C. A., who arrived here on the Danish steamship Oscar II. from Copenhagen. Dr. Mott has visited the prison camps of nearly all the countries at war since May.

Dr. Mott said that of the prisoners Germany has the greatest number, approximately 1,750,000. Russia, with about 1,500,000 comes next, then Austria, with 1,000,000, followed in order by France, Italy, Great Britain and Turkey. Russia's prisoners, he added, are rapidly increasing, more than 400,000 having been added to the camps since the beginning of the last Russian drive. In six weeks, Dr. Mott added, 250,000 passed through Kiev.

## CHILD LABOR BILL PASSES.

Senate Passes the Measure Through By a Vote of 52 To 12.

Washington.—The senate passed the bill to prevent interstate commerce in products of child labor by a vote of 52 to 12. The measure which already had passed the house was brought to a vote in the senate upon the insistence of President Wilson after the Democratic senate caucus once had decided to defer its consideration until December.

Opposition to the measure had come chiefly from southern cotton mill owners, and the group of southern Democrats who voted against it had fought it in caucus and maintained their opposition during the senate debate on the ground that the regulation proposed is unconstitutional and would interfere with the rights of the states.

## TO MEET AT NORFOLK.

Southern Commercial Congress Will Convene Dec. 11.

Washington.—The eighth annual convention of the Southern Commercial Congress will be held at Norfolk from Dec. 11 to 14, inclusive. This was decided here by the executive officers of the congress.

"The Changed Outlook Produced by the European War" will be the theme of this year's meeting, and experts from this and foreign countries will discuss economic, financial, agricultural and commercial problems. It was announced.

## United States Exports.

Washington.—Exports of foodstuffs, cotton and oils from the U. S. during the fiscal year just ended did not equal those of 1915. Statistics announced by the Department of Commerce show shipments of those commodities totaled \$1,259,735,326, a decrease of \$68,400,000.

Breadstuffs show a loss with \$142,700,000, the largest falling off being in wheat exports, which declined \$118,000,000. Oats exports were \$2,600,000 less than 1915, corn \$8,800,000 less and flour \$5,000,000 less.

## NOMINEES ARE NOTIFIED

The First of Three National Notification Ceremonies Is Held At Indianapolis, Ind.

Indianapolis.—The first of three national notification ceremonies in Indianapolis was held here on Aug. 8, when J. Frank Hanly, former governor of Indiana, and Dr. Iru Landrith of Boston were notified of their respective nominations for president and vice president of the Prohibition party ticket.

The next notification will be that of Charles W. Fairbanks, the Republican nominee for vice president, and the last will be Vice President Thomas R. Marshall.

In his speech of acceptance Mr. Hanly repudiated the national Prohibition platform plank favoring the initiative, referendum and recall.

Dr. Landrith in his speech told how he had always been an independent Democrat in Tennessee and said he probably would continue to vote with the "party of my fathers" in local and state affairs, but in all national matters he would support only the cause which called for state and nation-wide prohibition.

The notification ceremonies were attended by representative Prohibitionists from all over the country. The national campaign committee selected an executive committee to complete the details of the campaign plans.

## BELIEVE BOSTON OBJECTIVE

Report That Cargo For Return Is Being Assembled in the Hub City.

Portland, Me.—No further trace had been reported of two vessels believed by the coast guard lookout, who sighted the two submarines which appeared off the Maine coast near Machias, Cross Island, where the lookout was stationed, is at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy and close to British territorial waters off the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The possibility that one of the vessels might have been the German merchant submarine Bremen aroused much interest and resulted in a close watch along the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts.

Those who argue that the German submarine Bremen will find refuge in Boston harbor were encouraged by persistent reports that an outgoing cargo for the merchantman was being assembled in Boston. According to these reports, which could not be traced to a definite source, the cargo will consist of nickel and rubber.

## RAILROAD STRIKE AVERTED

The Brotherhoods Accept U. S. Board of Mediation and Conciliation To Mediate Differences.

New York.—The threatened strike of the 400,000 railway employees of the United States was averted Aug. 9 when the railroad brotherhoods accepted a proffer of the United States board of mediation and conciliation to mediate their differences with the railroads.

If the United States board of mediation and conciliation fails to adjust the differences between the railroads of the country and their 400,000 employees, President Wilson will be asked to use his personal influence to avert a general strike. This statement was made by a representative of the railroad managers who have been negotiating with the men since June 1 for a peaceful settlement.

## TEXAS DRYS NOMINATE.

Dallas Minister Heads Lone Star Prohibition Ticket.

Dallas.—At the Prohibition party state convention here Rev. H. W. Lewis of Dallas was nominated for governor, Dr. J. R. Richardson of Seymour, lieutenant-governor, and E. H. Conibear of Dallas, U. S. Senator.

## Supersedes Bond For Two Million.

Norfolk, Va.—Counsel for the German government in the case of the prize ship Appam, which was awarded to the former British owners by a recent decision of Judge Waddill in the United States district court here, filed formal petition for appeal to the supreme court, which was allowed.

A supersedeas bond for \$2,000,000 demanded by the court was given, signed by Lieut. Hans Berg, the prize master, who brought the vessel in, and L. M. von Schilling, German consul for the district of Newport News.

## Reduce Amount For Army.

Washington.—The conference report on the army appropriation bill, completed, but held up by objections of President Wilson and the war department to an amendment to the revised articles of war, refuses the total appropriations as the measure passed the Senate by \$48,373,447. It became known that as it will be reported for final approval the bill carries \$267,597,000, against \$313,370,000 appropriated by the Senate bill and \$182,000,000 by the House.

## Joffre Certain of Final Victory.

Headquarters of the General Staff in France.—Gen. Joffre, of the French army and the guiding spirit of the united army of the entente allies, received the Associated Press correspondent here and expressed the view that the turning point of the great conflict had been successfully reached and passed and that with the united action of the entente allies on the many fronts, they were pressing forward to the certain collapse of the German efforts and to an assured victory of the allied armies.

## DEATH IN WAKE OF CLODBURST

SIXTY KNOWN TO HAVE PERISHED IN WEST VIRGINIA FLOOD IN THE MOUNTAINS.

## PROPERTY LOSS \$5,000,000

Excursion Train Carrying 300 Picnickers Marooned Between Two Creeks Twenty-Four Hours. 400 Square Miles in Ruins.

Charleston, W. Va.—Sixty persons are known to have been lost in the flood in the West Virginia mountains Aug. 8 that rendered 10,000 persons homeless and caused a property loss estimated at \$5,000,000. The authorities expressed the belief that the death toll might reach 100.

The National Red Cross offered aid to the flood sufferers, but the local and state authorities replied that they believed the situation could be handled without outside assistance.

Reports indicated that the greatest loss of life was at Ferndale, where 16 persons are known to be dead. The number of dead at other villages and mining settlements follow: Esdale, 5; Union, 5; Miami, 8; Dawes, 2; Dry Branch, 3; Holly 11; Giles, 5; Oakley, 7; Leewood, 1; Acme, 1, and Cherokee, 2. Many bodies are believed to have been washed down the stream toward the Ohio river and probably never will be recovered.

The excursion train carrying 300 Sunday school picnicers, which was marooned between two creeks with washouts on either side, arrived at St. Albans on the night of Aug. 8, after the passengers had spent 24 hours in the day coaches without food. On the Cabin Creek branch of the C. & O. railroad another passenger train lies on its side with no tracks near it. All the passengers escaped safely.

Four hundred square miles were devastated by the flood. The flood occurred early Aug. 8. W. A. Smith of Cincinnati, who was in the district, declared that water rolled down the narrow valley, foam created, and from his point of vantage on an engine at Eskdale, where he and others had taken refuge, he saw the roundhouse fill with 10 feet of water in less than half an hour, while the flood stretched from hill to hill across the valley.

Houses were swept from their foundations and women and children hurriedly leaving their homes were in some instances drowned before they could reach the hills. The waters flooded the carbide supply of a moving picture theater at Eskdale and it exploded, blowing the place to pieces. Loaded coal cars were jammed one against the other in indescribable confusion. The Cabin Creek Coal Company lost 125 cars of coal at Craney Fork. A street car company showing at Desora left all of its equipment and animals, although the performers escaped.

## ALLIED ATTACKS FAIL.

Berlin Claims Prisoners Taken in the Somme Fighting.

Berlin.—Attacks by both the British and the French on the German lines in the Somme region of Aug. 9 were repulsed, according to army headquarters statement.

Operations on the western front are recorded as follows:

"Artillery fighting between the Ancre and the Somme is continuing with great intensity. British attempts to attack near Bazentin-Le-Petit were suppressed by our fire. The number of wounded British prisoners that have fallen into our hands since Aug. 8 has increased to 13 officers and 300 men.

"Between Maurepas and the Somme eight stubborn French attacks during the afternoon and night failed.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) no infantry activity is reported apart from minor hand grenade engagements.

"In an aerial fight and through anti-aircraft gun fire, two enemy aeroplanes were shot down south of Bapaume and one south of Lille, one near Lens and one near Saarburg, in Lorraine."

## FRENCH WIN TRENCHES.

Paris Records Success Along the Somme and at Verdun.

Paris.—On Aug. 7 the French troops captured a line of German trenches between Hem Wood and the Somme, according to the official statement by the war office. They also made some progress south of Thiaumont Wood.

## Further Spread of Epidemic.

New York.—Spread of the epidemic of infantile paralysis here and the heat wave, which has gripped the city, caused the health department to tighten its quarantine regulations and to adopt measures seeking increased vigilance on the part of those responsible for detection of the disease. Several who have recovered from infantile paralysis have volunteered to give a quantity of their blood to be used in the preparation of a serum, the use of which is said to have proved beneficial to sufferers.

## PAPER FROM COTTON STALKS

German Testing Office Claims Interesting Discovery—Would Be Boon To the United States.

Berlin.—The royal material testing office at Gross-Lichterfelde, a suburb of Berlin, announces the interesting discovery that paper can be manufactured from cotton stalks.

The discovery is not considered of much importance for Germany, which produces no cotton, but is pointed as of vast importance to the United States, the greatest producer of cotton in the world, because of the shortage of paper reported in that country.

The discovery was made, it is stated, by a German institution while carrying out a commission from an Egyptian firm, given before the war. A shipment of stalks which had arrived from Egypt before the opening of hostilities was used for the experiment.

The stalks were cut and ground, boiled and bleached, and the paper-making then proceeded after the usual methods. The result causes the testing office to arrive at the decision that cotton stalks are a good material for making paper.

## SUBSTITUTE LONG SOUGHT.

Americans Have Wrestled With the Paper Problem Many Years.

New York.—Lincoln B. Palmer, manager of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, said that although private and governmental laboratories had been seeking for years to find a suitable substitute for wood pulp in the manufacture of paper, nothing had as yet been produced that would stand the test.

"If the Germans have solved the problem," he said, "they will have rendered the United States a valuable service, and it ought to bring millions to the inventor of the process. The discovery, if true, should prove a boon to the paper-making industry in this country."

## TRACTION STRIKE SETTLED

Railways Company and the Union Reach An Agreement—Normal Service Is Resumed.

New York.—The strike on the surface railway lines here came to an end Aug. 7. Directors of the New York Railway Co. and the Third Avenue Railway Co., the two principal lines affected, voted after being deadlocked for 12 hours to accept a plan of settlement proposed by Mayor Mitchell and Oscar S. Straus, chairman of the public service commission, after representatives of the strikers had agreed to it. It was then announced that normal service would be resumed on the lines ratifying the agreement.

One of the chief concessions in the settlement gives to the employees the right to organize, which was the issue the strike leaders said they were determined should be fought to the end. The companies agreed to treat with grievances committees of their employees irrespective of the fact that they may belong to a union. Wage demands will be arbitrated, the provision being made that negotiations must not begin later than Aug. 20.

Officials of the Second Avenue railroad and Richmond Light & Power Co. and the New York & Queens County Co. were invited by Mayor Mitchell to meet with him and Mr. Straus to consider measures to end the strike on those lines.

Although the agreement reached concedes the right of the employees to organize, the union is not recognized.

## DANISH PAPERS ANGRY.

Attack Government For Sale of the Danish West Indies.

London.—Some of the Danish Conservative papers have opened an attack upon the government over the treaty with the U. S. for the sale of the Danish West Indies.

The National Tidende says: "In a question of such great importance for the whole nation the government acted in a manner such as its worst antagonists would not have believed it capable.

On the other hand, Politiken points out that Denmark several times attempted to utilize the islands, but her efforts were in vain. This paper says that under the present war conditions the islands might become a danger to Danish neutrality and that it might be difficult for Denmark to defend them.

## NOTED TRAP SHOOTER DIES.

Alden B. Richardson Victim of Bullet From Revolver He Dropped.

Wilmington, Del.—Alden B. Richardson, son of former U. S. Senator Harry A. Richardson, and member of Governor Miller's staff, died in a local hospital from a wound accidentally received. Richardson, who was 40 years old, was shot in the abdomen when he dropped an automatic revolver as he stepped from an automobile in front of his residence in Dover, Del.

He was to have defended his title as state trap shooting champion in the 1916 state championship to be held here this week. Among his notable achievements at the traps was the establishment of a world's record of 99 breaks out of 100 in a twenty-two yard handicap at Maplewood, N. H., July 7.

## Hospital Corps Arrives.

Brownsville, Tex.—Louisiana Field Hospital Corps No. 1, Major O. L. Pothier in command, arrived at Brownsville. It was originally ordered to report to San Benito, Tex., but the orders were changed en route.

## BELIEVE PLAN FOR CONVENTION LOST

PRESENT INDICATIONS SHOW A MAJORITY AGAINST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

## FIGURES FROM 90 COUNTIES

Reports Now In, Though Not Official Give a Majority Against the Proposition of Over Fifteen Hundred.

—Nashville.

The indications are that the proposition to hold a constitutional convention in Tennessee is defeated by more than 2,000 votes. The counties from which no figures have been received are Claiborne, which went against it by a small majority; Fentress, Lake, Macon, Rutherford and Sequatchie. Sequatchie is supposed to have held no election on the proposition. Rutherford's vote has not been canvassed. Lake has probably gone for it. Fentress has almost certainly gone against the proposition. Gibson, which had been counted for the proposition by 300 votes, showed up with a majority of 637 for the proposition and one precinct out. Dickson county, on the other hand, heretofore counted for the proposition, took fright at it and gave a majority of 325 against the proposition.

Figures, not all of them official, from ninety of the ninety-six counties, give a majority against the proposition of 1,344. Against this there is said to be an error of 300 in the majority against the convention from Wilson county.

## Pension Roll Complete.

The state board of pension examiners concluded its quarterly meeting and Secretary Hickman announced the names of persons to whom pensions were granted by the examiners.

After considering a very large number of applications the examiners added 33 old soldiers to the list of men, while widows or other dependents to the number of 88 were placed on the rolls. There were four men dropped from the rolls for cause and two were suspended. Among the women, one was dropped and two were suspended.

The following is the report to the state comptroller by Secretary-General John P. Hickman for West Tennessee: Added to roll—R. A. Brownlee of Memphis, T. H. Collins of Memphis, J. G. Putrell of Humboldt, O. L. Slater of Memphis, W. P. Perry of Memphis, L. E. Talbott of Jackson.

Restored to roll—W. A. Green of Memphis.

Widows added to roll—Annie L. Rendall of Memphis, Maryina R. Corley of Brownsville, Apsley W. Henry of Memphis, Martha H. Hooper of Jackson, Mary H. Huntin, Lucy H. Long, Julia A. McFadden, Allent T. McGowan, Lizzie B. Paine and Martha T. Wray of Memphis.

For East Tennessee—Soldiers added to roll: H. A. Rengro, Petros; F. G. Miller, Bristol.

Dropped from the roll and sent to the soldiers' home—D. P. Jarngal of Knox county and J. P. Patton of McMinn county.

Widows added to the roll—Susan A. Apperson, Cleveland; Susan Barr, Blountsville; Anita Cypress, Shiloh; Rennie Nove, Bristol; Mary E. Easterly, Cleveland; Miranda Fine, Jonesboro; Fannie S. Hackworth, Knoxville; Sarah E. Harbin, Sevier; Nancy E. Leslie, Sweetwater; Cynthia C. Matthews, Knoxville; Elizabeth Nelms, New Tazewell; Louise M. Ollis, Newport; Catherine Vaughn, Rogersville; A. Fredonia Arnold, Chattanooga.

## Recall Petition Filed.

Charging incompetency, the employment of incompetent assistants for political reasons, pre-election promises and the wilful refusal to pay justly earned salaries to employees, a petition, signed by 3,275 representative citizens has been filed with the Davidson county election commission, asking for the recall of Commissioner of Finance Paul W. Treanor. The petition was presented to Chairman R. C. Howell by Attorney W. B. Marr of the recall committee of one hundred.

The law requires that a recall petition to be acted upon by the election commission, must contain the signatures of 25 per cent of the number who voted in the last mayor's race.

In the last mayor's race the total vote was approximately 7,000, making it necessary that a recall petition at this time contain at least 1,750 signatures. The petition filed contains 3,275 signatures, an excess of 1,525.

The board of election commissioners has thirty days in which to review the petition before taking any action. The election must be called within ninety days, but can not be called for less than thirty days after the commission acts on the petition.

The negro Masons of the state held their forty-sixth grand lodge session here, with E. M. Strayhorn, of this city as grand master. The order of Eastern Star, also Knights of Templar, also were in session. J. G. Back, of Knoxville, delivered an address of response on the welcome program.

## HUSBAND SAVED HIS WIFE

Stopped Most Terrible Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Denison, Texas.—"After my little girl was born two years ago I began suffering with female trouble and could hardly do my work. I was very nervous but just kept dragging on until last summer when I got where I could not do my work. I would have a chill every day and hot flashes and dizzy spells and my head would almost burst. I got where I was almost a walking skeleton and life was a burden to me until one day my husband's step-sister told my husband if he did not do something for me I would not last long and told him to get your medicine. So he got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and after taking the first three doses I began to improve. I continued its use, and I have never had any female trouble since. I feel that I owe my life to you and your remedies. They did for me what doctors could not do and I will always praise it wherever I go."—Mrs. G. O. Lowmy, 419 W. Monterey Street, Denison, Texas.

"If you are suffering from any form of female ill, get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and commence the treatment without delay."

## HAD A FEAR OF LIGHTNING

Lifelong Dread Made Woman Unconscious and She Died From Fright.

During a thunderstorm at Newton, N. J., a woman who "through all her life of fifty years had felt a nervous dread of lightning" became unconscious from fright and died.

Cannot the multitudes of otherwise rational people who are obsessed by the same dread take counsel of the fate of this unfortunate and allay their fears? asks the New York World. They suffer an access of terror in every thunderstorm, and in effect undergo the agony of death many times. Yet there are few other forms of death so painless or so remote. In 1912 in the whole country only 243 persons were killed by lightning, of whom but 42 were females. Women, who mainly feel this fear, should be encouraged by their greater immunity.

But, in fact, twice as many people are burned to death in conflagrations in a year as are killed by thunderbolts, and the number of those who die from organic heart disease compared with those who die from lightning is as 354 to 1.

No doubt the superstition that has attached from the earliest times to deaths by lightning has had something to do with the survival of the fear. People who view their inescapable exit from this world with philosophy should be ready to accept a lightning stroke as an end as easy as any other. It is too instantaneous to admit of physical sensation, while the fear-ridden are assured that if the flash is seen the sufferer is safe.

## An Enlistee.

"I thought you told me you were on your way to enlist?"

"I am," replied Blodding Pete. "I'm tryin' to enlist sympathy for me large an' unsatisfied appetite."

## Just Trying to Boss.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "a man gets de notion dat he's upfittin' de human race when he's only tryin' to boss it around."

## As the acorn grows to be the mighty oak, so children when rightly nourished, grow to be sturdy men and women.

## Good flavor and the essential nourishing elements for mental and physical development of children are found in the famous food—

## Grape-Nuts

## Made of whole wheat and malted barley, this pure food supplies all the nutriment of the grains in a most easily digested form.

## It does the heart good to see little folks enjoy Grape-Nuts and cream.

## "There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers.